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ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE BALTIMORE MEETING  
WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOG-  
ICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1908

By GEORGE GRANT MacCURDY

The joint meeting of Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Folk-Lore Society was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, December 28-31, 1908.

MEETINGS OF THE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE

In the absence of Prof. R. S. Woodworth, vice-president of the Section, Professor Boas, retiring vice-president, acted as chairman of the Sectional Committee. Officers of the Baltimore meeting were nominated as follows: Member of the Council, B. T. B. Hyde; Member of the General Committee, G. G. MacCurdy. Sectional offices were filled by the nomination of Prof. William H. Holmes, Washington, D. C., as vice-president for the ensuing year; Dr George Grant MacCurdy, New Haven, Conn., secretary for five years; and Dr George A. Dorsey, member of the Sectional Committee to serve five years. These candidates were later elected by the Association in general committee.

COUNCIL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Members of the Council present in addition to President Boas were R. B. Dixon, G. A. Dorsey, F. W. Hodge, B. T. B. Hyde, G. G. MacCurdy, and Charles Peabody.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The secretary, Dr George Grant MacCurdy, reported that there had been no special meeting or Council meeting since the close of the session in Chicago, the proceedings of which had been published in the *American Anthropologist* for January-March, 1908.

There have died during the year: John Walter Hastings, Cam-

bridge, Mass.; Edward P. Valentine, Richmond, Va.; Prof. Otis T. Mason, Washington, D.C.; and Prof. John H. Wright, Cambridge, Mass.

The growth in membership since January 1, 1908, has been the greatest of any year since the foundation of the Association. This growth has been normal, it being the policy of the Association not to recommend any one without first receiving either a personal application or assent. Such members are apt to be permanent, as is shown by the fact that the annual number of resignations is growing smaller and smaller each year. Fifty-six new names are herewith submitted for election, as follows:<sup>1</sup> Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Henry M. Ami; Athenæum Library, Minneapolis; E. E. Baird, Beloit College Library; Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina; Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile; Son Altesse le Prince Roland Bonaparte; California Academy of Sciences; George Randolph Cannon; Prof. L. Capitan; Cleveland Public Library; Columbia University Library; William Elsey Connelley; M. Cooper; Cornell University Library; Miss A. H. Day; Henry Herbert Donaldson; Wilberforce Eames; Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires; Mrs Eva T. Fenyes; Edwin Sidney Hartland; Charles Henry Hawes; Miss Mary Luis Kissell; Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo; Library of the State University of Iowa; Parker Davis Martin; W. L. Marsden, M.D.; John Danskin Mattson; Dr Charles Jenkins Montgomery; Museo de la Plata; Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires; Benjamin Frank Nead, Jr.; New York Public Library; Arthur W. North; Felix F. Outes; Public Library of the District of Columbia; Paul Radin; Morgan Poitiaux Robinson; Dr Rodolfo Cambiaso; Dr Dudley A. Sargent; Herbert F. Schwarz; Alfred Holt Stone; William Addison Stone; Bradshaw H. Swales; Toronto Public Library; Luis Maria Torres; Mrs Edward P. Valentine; F. W. Vollman; Charles William Wiegel; Hon. E. T. Williams.

Of this list forty-one are of individuals and fifteen of institutions. It will also be noted that thirteen of the new members represent foreign countries, most of them coming from South America, which

<sup>1</sup> Full addresses are given in the list of members printed in this issue.

may be expected to furnish us with other new names during the next few years in view of the fact that the International Congress of Americanists will meet at Buenos Aires and Mexico City in 1910. Our Association is thus becoming more and more an international organization. Eleven of our members were present at the International Congress of Americanists in Vienna, September 9-14, taking an active part in its proceedings, as follows: Ambrosetti, Boas, Miss Breton, Capitan, Hartman, Lehmann-Nitsche, MacCurdy, Morice, Peabody, Saville, and von den Steinen.

Attention is once more called to the duty of each one to help in obtaining new members, the burden of which is being borne almost exclusively by two or three overworked officers. A certain increase is required each year to meet the loss by death and resignation. The total membership is now a little short of three hundred and fifty, representing thirty-five states and territories, including the Philippine islands and Hawaii, and thirteen foreign countries. Let us all work together and try to make it one thousand in the next ten years.

We have at present no members from Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, or New Mexico.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer's report, which was received and referred to an auditing committee<sup>1</sup> appointed by President Boas, consisting of M. H. Saville and H. I. Smith, is as follows:

##### *Receipts*

Balance from 1907.....	\$ 487.38
From Anthropological Society of Washington for <i>American Anthropologist</i> ,	
Vol. IX, No. 4 .....	\$85.19
Vol. X, No. 1.....	76.97
Vol. X, No. 2.....	77.79
Back numbers .....	2.12
Carried forward .....	<u>242.07</u>
	<u>729.45</u>

<sup>1</sup> The committee has not yet reported.

Brought forward.....	\$ 729.45
From American Ethnological Society for <i>American Anthropologist</i> ,	
Vol. IX, No. 4 .....	\$61.71
Vol. X, No. 1.....	61.72
Vol. X, No. 2.....	62.72
Extra copy.....	.83
	186.98
Annual dues.....	1,142.30
Annual subscriptions to <i>American Anthropologist</i> .....	545.94
Sale of back numbers and extra copies of <i>American Anthropologist</i> .	93.51
Sale of <i>Memoirs</i> .....	94.13
Publication fund.....	405.00
Authors' reprints (at cost).....	35.21
Advertising in <i>American Anthropologist</i> .....	11.25
Received from Members for illustrations in <i>American Anthropologist</i>	36.01
Affiliated Societies for share of printing, etc., in connection with	
annual meeting.....	49.84
	\$3,329.62

*Expenditures*

For printing, binding and mailing <i>American Anthropologist</i> ,	
Vol. IX, No. 4.....	\$284.73
Vol. X, No. 1.....	378.44
Vol. X, No. 2 .....	331.77
	\$994.94
Memoirs .....	653.31
Reprints .....	201.54
Insurance on back volumes.....	25.00
Illustrations for <i>American Anthropologist</i> .....	432.10
Illustrations for <i>Memoirs</i> .....	47.30
Editorial expenses.....	76.25
Treasurer's expenses.....	145.24
Secretary's expenses.....	54.78
Printing, etc., for Affiliated Societies (\$83.12 contracted	
in 1907).....	49.84
Subscriptions returned.....	10.00
Buying back volumes.....	5.00
Expenses in connection with periodical literature.....	10.00
	\$2,705.30
Balance .....	\$624.32

Bills for Vol. X, Nos. 3 and 4, of *American Anthropologist* and Vol. II, part 3, of the *Memoirs*, not having been presented as yet, the above balance will probably be consumed and a deficit appear when all bills are submitted.

The Editor, Mr F. W. Hodge, did not submit a written report. The reports of standing committees will appear as papers read at the meeting.

On motion, the President appointed F. W. Hodge, R. B. Dixon, and G. G. MacCurdy as a committee on amendments to the constitution with a view to increasing the number of members composing the Council, providing for an executive committee, and for greater facility in the election of members.

It was moved and carried that the Council be empowered to determine the place of the next annual meeting. It was voted that a subscription blank be prepared asking members to subscribe to a prospective Index to the *American Anthropologist*, both old and new series, and that the Committee on Publication be authorized to proceed with the preparation of the Index as far as the available funds may warrant.

The chair appointed Messrs Dixon, Dorsey, and MacCurdy as a Committee on Nominations. The report of this committee was subsequently accepted, the election resulting as follows :

*President* : Prof. William H. Holmes, Washington.

*Vice-president, 1909* : Mr Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia.

*Vice-president, 1910* : Dr George A. Dorsey, Chicago.

*Vice-president, 1911* : Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Washington.

*Vice-president, 1912* : Prof. R. B. Dixon, Cambridge.

*Secretary* : Dr George Grant MacCurdy, New Haven.

*Treasurer* : Mr B. T. B. Hyde, New York.

*Editor* : Mr F. W. Hodge, Washington.

*Council* : W J McGee, F. W. Putnam, F. Boas, C. B. Moore, G. A. Dorsey, Alice C. Fletcher, R. B. Dixon, G. G. MacCurdy, B. T. B. Hyde, F. W. Hodge (*ex-officio*) ; F. Baker, L. Farrand, B. Laufer, J. D. McGuire, J. Mooney, C. Peabody (1909) ; C. P. Bowditch, A. F. Chamberlain, S. Culin, R. B. Dixon, J. Walter Fewkes, G. B. Gordon (1910) ; E. L. Hewett, J. N. B. Hewitt, W. Hough, A. Hrdlicka, A. L. Kroeber, A. M. Tozzer (1911) ; M. H. Saville, H. I. Smith, G. H. Pepper, W. C. Farabee, J. R. Swanton, G. G. Heye (1912).

*To represent the Association in the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science* : Franz Boas and E. L. Hewett.

The incoming president, Professor Holmes, has appointed committees as follows :

*Committee on Program* : G. G. MacCurdy (chairman), F. Boas, F. W. Hodge, A. L. Kroeber, C. Hart Merriam.

*Committee on Finance* : B. Talbot B. Hyde, Stanley McCormick, G.

G. MacCurdy, W. H. Furness, 3d, George G. Heye, Clarence B. Moore.

*Committee on Publication:* The names of the members of this committee appear on the third page of the cover of this number of the *American Anthropologist*.

*Committee on Policy:* W. H. Holmes (chairman), W. J. McGee, F. W. Putnam, C. P. Bowditch, G. A. Dorsey, F. W. Hodge, A. L. Kroeber, C. Peabody, Franz Boas, George Bird Grinnell.

*Committee on American Archeological Nomenclature:* C. Peabody (chairman), W. K. Moorehead, E. L. Hewett, J. D. McGuire, F. W. Kelsey.

*Committee on the Concordance of American Mythologies:* F. Boas (chairman), J. R. Swanton, A. L. Kroeber.

*Committee on Nomenclature of Indian Linguistic Families North of Mexico:* F. W. Hodge (chairman), W. H. Holmes, F. Boas, A. L. Kroeber, R. B. Dixon, G. A. Dorsey, J. Mooney.

*Committee on the Preservation of American Antiquities:* W. H. Holmes (chairman), E. L. Hewett (secretary), G. A. Dorsey, Alice C. Fletcher, G. G. MacCurdy, G. B. Gordon, A. L. Kroeber, M. H. Saville, F. W. Putnam, S. Culin, J. Walter Fewkes.

#### ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

The address of the retiring Vice-president, Professor Franz Boas, on "Race Problems in America" will be printed in *Popular Science Monthly*. "The Mythology of the Central and Eastern Algonkins" was the subject of Prof. Roland B. Dixon's presidential address before the American Folk-Lore Society. It will be printed in the first number of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* for the current year.

The reports of several standing committees were of such general interest as to be in the nature of papers. That of the Committee on Archeological Nomenclature, Dr Charles Peabody, chairman, was ordered to be printed in full as a report of progress. (See page 114.)

The Committee was continued and asked to collate the terminology already in use.

The report of the Committee on Concordance of American Mythologies was accepted as read by Professor Boas, chairman, and the committee was continued.

Mr F. W. Hodge's report as chairman of the Committee on Linguistic Families North of Mexico was accepted and the committee continued. In this connection it was moved and carried that whenever an author uses a term not acceptable to the committee the editor be instructed to add in parenthesis the term approved by the committee. Mr Hodge also reported for the Committee on Book Reviews of which he is chairman. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged at its own request, with a vote of thanks for its labors on the part of the Association.

Dr George A. Dorsey, recently returned from a year's stay in the Far East, gave an interesting account of his journey through New Guinea. The Papuans of New Guinea are very different physically from the natives of New Britain. The various forms of head-dress were described; also the splendid character of the pile-dwellings that are so striking a feature of the coast region. Mention was made of the wooden drums five to fifteen feet in length, of great adzes of stone and shell, and of wooden bowls carved to represent animals, canoes, etc. All the natives are expert canoe men. The usual form of canoe is the outrigger carrying sails and often of great size.

The Big River (Kaiserin Auguste) was ascended for a distance of 110 miles, where it was still as large as and deeper than the Mississippi at St Louis. The country is flat and covered by extensive forests. Twenty villages (sago gatherers) were passed. The sago palm is cut down near the ground and the top lopped off; the trunk is split and the mass of sago broken up by means of a cylindrical stone set as an adz. The houses differ from those along the coast. They are built on piles, to be sure; but, instead of being squarish, are long, narrow, and absolutely open at each end. This is to provide ventilation, as the natives sleep in long, mosquito-proof, tightly woven, rattan bags. There is usually an altar on which are human images. Skulls (of relatives) are placed on the floor in front of these altars. The canoes are carved at one end to represent the alligator.

"Geological Facts bearing on the Place of the Origin of the Human Race" was the title of a paper by Prof. George Frederick Wright. It is becoming more and more clear, according to Professor Wright, that the glacial period was ushered in by a general

land elevation over all the northern hemisphere (if not the whole world). All the high mountains of the world bear Tertiary strata at elevations of several thousand feet. The effect of such elevation would be to enlarge the continental areas around all their borders and to form land connection between northwestern America and northeastern Asia and possibly between Greenland and northern Europe. It would also connect North America with South America through the West Indies, and Europe with Africa across the Straits of Gibraltar and the shallow belt extending south from Sicily. That there was such a land connection appears from the fact that at the close of the Tertiary period, as the glacial epoch was approaching, there was a remarkable intermingling of the fauna of these connected regions. The elephant and rhinoceros came over from Africa and wandered as far north as Yorkshire, England. The megalonyx and some other South American species wandered into North America as far as Ohio, while the mammoth spread from central Asia across Siberia to northwestern America and wandered to the Atlantic coast and borders of Mexico. Cumulative evidence seems to point to central Asia as the center from which man was dispersed in company with the mammoth over the entire Northern Hemisphere. Central Asia seems to have been the earliest center of civilization. Here in the ancient valley of the Oxus, according to Pumperly, there are ruins of cities which reach back to 8000 B.C., and here beyond reasonable doubt the Aryan family of languages had its origin. A study of the physical changes which passed over this region contemporaneously with those in Northern America and Europe during the glacial period, and the now undoubted connection of man with the glacial period, rendered very plausible the hypothesis that the changes connected with that period were a contributory cause of the dispersion of mankind from this Asiatic center. Recent investigations show that, during the glacial period, central Asia offered a specially favorable area for the development of man together with both the vegetable and animal species upon which he is dependent for means of sustenance. The whole region is dependent upon irrigation, which is secured by the abundant flow of water proceeding from the melting ice and snow on the lofty mountain heights. At the present time this irrigated belt is a very large one

but during the glacial period when the ice came several thousand feet lower down on the mountains (but never to the plains), the irrigated areas were immensely larger, furnishing sustenance for an indefinitely larger population. But at this time all northern Europe and northern North America were enveloped in glacial ice. But as the glacial period declined, the supply of water from the mountains of central Asia diminished and the oases contracted so as greatly to curtail the field of human occupancy. Contemporaneously with this curtailment in central Asia the fertile plains of Europe and North America were opened to occupation by the melting of the ice, so that streams of emigration entered both Europe and North America from this common center. In America the Aryan speaking races are just entering upon this glacial inheritance. It certainly means a great deal in the settlement of the question of the origin of the human race that we have so many classes of facts pointing to this conclusion, or at least coinciding with this theory.

Professor Wright also presented for inspection three implements recently found, supposed to be of glacial age. The first was one already described by Miss Luella A. Owen in the sixth volume of *Records of the Past*. The evidence is perfectly satisfactory, stated Professor Wright, that it was found in undisturbed loess at St Joseph, Mo., 30 feet or more below the surface. The second was found in the bottom of a pit where the loess was being excavated two or three miles above St Joseph, and in all probability came from the loess. Both these implements are of paleolithic type, and the patina upon them and the oxidation of the surface indicate great age. The third implement, which is of a familiar paleolithic type, was found in a gravel pit excavated in a "kame terrace" on the border of the river Styx in Wadsworth, Medina co., Ohio. As it was found on the floor of the pit, the evidence is not definite with regard to its position in the undisturbed gravel, but everything about it is consistent with glacial antiquity and it is different in almost every respect from the great number of implements found on the surface in that locality. Its character is confirmed by the fact that in a farmer's collection near by another implement almost precisely like it was found, being reported to have been from this same gravel deposit a short distance away.

"Characteristic Traits of the Yana Language of California" was the subject of Dr Edward Sapir's paper. The Yana language of northern California represents a distinct linguistic stock, and was spoken in three dialects (North, Central, and South), of which one (South) is now extinct. Phonetically Yana is characterized by the presence of intermediate, aspirated, surd, and "fortis" stops, by a weakly trilled r, by voiceless l, m, n, and r, and by doubled (long) l, m, and n. Phonetic processes of morphological significance are vocalic changes in the verb stem in the formation, e. g., of causatives and passives, and the change of l to n in nouns to form the diminutive. There are two main forms of speech in Yana, one used by men speaking to men, the other in all other cases; the second form is distinguished from the first partly by phonetic, partly by formal modifications. Morphologically Yana is characterized by having practically only two parts of speech—noun and verb (adjectives, numerals, interrogative pronouns and adverbs, and conjunctive elements are all morphologically verbs). The pronominal elements (possessive and subject) are, in the main, identical in both noun and verb, a grammatical differentiation of these parts of speech being brought about largely by syntactic means. The structure of the verb is rather complicated. Besides pronominal suffixes and tense and mood suffixes, all of which are more strictly formal in character, we have stems of first position, which may, in many cases, be directly employed with the requisite formal suffixes, stems of second or other position, which cannot be used without a preceding stem of first position, and an immense number of derivational suffixes (local, temporal, relational, quasi-modal, etc.). The total number of non-formal elements that follow stems of first position easily exceeds 300. Prefixes do not occur in Yana.

Mrs Zelia Nuttall spoke of "A Curious Survival in Mexico of the Use of *Murex purpura* for Dyeing Purposes," producing, by way of demonstration, two woven fabrics colored purple. The industry is known to exist in Nicoya, Costa Rica. Hartman found it also on the peninsula of Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Drs Charles Peabody and George Grant MacCurdy made a "Presentation of Eoliths from Boncelles," near Liège, Belgium, they having visited that station together last summer. Boncelles

lies in the Ardennes, at a height of 265 meters above the sea. Here M. de Munck discovered eoliths in a flinty layer surmounted by a thick deposit of upper Oligocene sands. The age of the latter is determined by numerous fossil shells, including *Cytherea beyrichi*, *Pectunculus obovatus*, and *Cardium*. According to Rerot the deposit in which the eoliths occur is of middle Oligocene age. The Boncelles eoliths are therefore older than those of Cantal.

Another paper dealing with European archeology, "Some Recent Paleolithic Discoveries," was presented by Dr George Grant MacCurdy. This paper appeared in the October-December issue of the *American Anthropologist*.

The papers by Dr C. Hart Merriam: "Mythology of the Mewan Tribes"; "Additional Notes on the Yumme or Mourning Ceremony"; "The Creation Myth of the Pá-we-nan"; and "Battle of the First People with Dakko, the Sun God—a Hamfo Myth," will appear in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*.

Mr Stansbury Hagar discussed "Izamal and its Celestial Plan." At Izamal in the north-central part of Yucatan is found a group of ruins which marks the site of an ancient theogonic center of the Maya. Landa, writing in the latter half of the sixteenth century, gives the earliest reference to them. He mentions eleven or twelve edifices and describes one. Lizana, writing sixty years later, found only five edifices, but he gives us a detailed description of their comparative location and of the traditions associated with them, which reveals the basic plan of Izamal. This plan is confirmed by details supplied by the modern travelers, Stephens, Norman, Charnay, Le Plongeon, and Holmes. Lizana says that the buildings were temples; they stood upon the summit of pyramidal mounds typical of Mexico and Central America, as well as of Yucatan. Toward the north was the highest temple, called Kinich Kakmo, Sun-Eye, and Ara, or Parrot of Fire, because the sun was supposed to descend upon it at noon and to consume the offerings upon its altar, as the fiery-plumed ara descends from the sky. These symbols were associated with the time of the June solstice. The Mayan ritual refers to the descent of an "angel" upon the altar at this time and to the new fire festival. A similar Mexican tradition mentions the descent of a bird in a luminous constellation. The symbolism

therefore seems to refer to the annual descent of the sun from the sign Cancer, the northernmost point in the solar journey, at the solstitial moon of the year.

Toward the west was the mound and temple dedicated to Itzamna as lord of the dead. It contained the image of a hand, because on this spot Itzamna healed those who were ill and restored the dead to life by laying his hand upon them, whence it bore the name Cab-ul, the Working Hand. In this aspect Itzamna may be identified with the death god A of the codices, who rules the Mayan uinal Xul, or End, in October–November, and represents Scorpio, the death sign.

Toward the southwest was the temple of Hunpictok, the Warrior, or the Commander of Eight Thousand Lances. This was an arsenal and the headquarters of the army. Beside one of the two colossal heads upon the facade of this pyramid may still be seen the double spiral xonecuilli symbol, which connoted the sign and constellation Sagittarius for the Mexicans. It also referred to the gods of war, and to Orion, the Warrior, who represented Sagittarius as a catasterism.

At the south stood the temple of Itzamna in the aspect of the Cosmic Spirit, represented in the codices by the god D and the sign Capricornus.

Finally Lizana describes the temple called Papp Hol Chac, House of Heads and Lightnings. He does not locate it, but Charnay writes of it as facing the Kinich Kakmo pyramid from the south. In it dwelt the priests who administered justice and foretold the future. Apparently the reference is to the *tlahtouani* or diviner of the Mexicans, Maya *chilan*, who imparts the wisdom supposed to be obtained from the spirits of the dead, and who is associated with the constellation *Teoyaotlatohua*, our Libra-Scorpio. In this instance the former sign seems to be represented. Lizana also mentioned four roads which extended from Izamal toward the cardinal points.

Each of the five edifices described by Lizana was associated with a zodiacal sign. Their relative positions correspond correctly to those of the signs they represent. The original plan of Izamal consisted of twelve temples, each representing a zodiacal sign in its

proper relative position in the zodiacal circle. These structures were grouped around an undefined central space from which the roads divided the country into four provinces corresponding to the celestial and cosmical quartering of the solar path by the solstices and equinoxes. The basis of this plan was therefore the imitation upon earth of the supposed celestial plan. It is identical with the plan of Cuzco, the Inca capital,<sup>1</sup> a plan most appropriate to a sacred city of priests who watch the stars. The Izamal symbols repeat throughout those of Peru, indicating intercommunication, direct or indirect, between the Maya and the Peruvians at some time.

In "Social Institutions of the Tinglayan Igorrotes," Dr Daniel Folkmar gave some of the results of his work for the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands while Lieutenant-Governor of Bontoc.

The following papers were read by title :

Dr Clark Wissler : Measurements of Mixed and Full-blood Dakota Children.

Dr Aleš Hrdlička : Height in the American Indians.

Dr Walter Hough : Memorial Address for Otis T. Mason.

Prof Henry Montgomery : Archeological Explorations in Manitoba.

Mr William A. Bryan : Some Inventions of the Ancient Hawaiians.

Dr E. L. Hewett (secretary) : Committee Report on the Preservation of American Antiquities.

Miss Louise Rand Bascom : Ballads and Songs of Western North Carolina.

Dr John P. Cross : Folk-lore from the Southern States.

Mr Phillips Barry : Folk-music in America.

Mr F. B. Washington : Notes on the Northern Wintun Indians.

Mr Leo Frachtenberg : Traditions of the Coos Indians of Oregon.

Dr Clark Wissler : Observations on Esoteric Narratives on the Source of Myths.

Dr Frank G. Speck : Sketch of the Yuchi Language.

Mr George Will : Songs of the Western Cowboys.

Miss Mary W. F. Spears : The Importance of Recording Negro Lore, Dialects, and Melodies.

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<sup>1</sup> See author's paper on Cuzco, the Celestial City, in *Proceedings Internat. Cong. of Americanists*, New York, 1902.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARCHEOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The following report has been prepared by Prof. John H. Wright, Mr J. D. McGuire, Mr F. W. Hodge, Mr W. K. Moorehead, and Dr C. Peabody, chairman. The recent illness and death of Professor Wright deprived the Committee of his advice and suggestion during the final drafting ; with this exception the report is unanimous.

*To the President and Members of the American Anthropological Association :*

The Committee on Nomenclature of specimens has the honor of submitting the following report. It covers only certain divisions of objects in clay and of objects in stone ; the departments referred to seem to the Committee to be peculiarly suited to a rigid examination resulting in definition, classification, and meaning.

In all, the object of the Committee has been to reduce everything to its lowest terms, to use English words, if possible, and words that shall be perfectly clear in denotation to scholars at home and abroad, and to adhere as closely as may be to classifications already made standard.

As has been well said, the difficulty in classification and nomenclature comes from our lack of complete and detailed knowledge.

The classifications here offered and the definitions here proposed in some detail are based so far as is possible on form alone. It is of course taken as an axiom that a classification based on form assumes no theory of the development, interrelation, or conventionalization of forms or types in any manner whatsoever ; it has been the particular aim of the Committee to avoid or to get rid of those classes and names that are based on uses assumed but not universally proved for certain specimens.

Should the attempt meet with the favor of the members of the Association, it should be possible at a future date to apply the same principles to a detailed examination of other stone specimens and to specimens in shell, basketry, and textiles, so far as has not been already done.

### ARTICLES IN CLAY

Simple vessels in clay may be presumed to cover all forms except eccentric or conventionalized (i. e., animal-shaped) forms on the one hand, and discs and pipes on the other.

It is suggested by the Committee that members of the American Anthropological Association having occasion to describe clay vessels, may classify them : first, as to material, as consisting of clay, sand, shell, and their combinations, and as possessing certain general ground-color ;

second, as to manufacture, as sun-dried or fired, as coiled or modeled — with the variations and steps of each process ; third, as to form ; fourth, as to decoration, as plain, stamped, incised, or painted. With regard to form, the Committee begs to offer the following definitions and suggestions in classifications.

[*Note*.—In all cases measurements are considered as referring to an upward direction.]

A simple vessel must consist of a body, and may have a rim, neck, foot, handle, or any combination.

1. *Body*: A formation capable of holding within itself a liquid or a solid substance.

2. *Rim*: (*A*) A part of the vessel forming the termination of the body. (*B*) A part of the vessel recognizable by a change in the thickness of the material in the terminal sections.

3. *Neck*: A part of the vessel recognizable by a more or less sudden decrease in the rate of increase or decrease of the diameter.

4. *Foot*: An attachment to the vessel which serves as support to the body when upright.

5. *Handle*: A part of the vessel consisting of some outside attachment, not serving as support.

*Body*: It is suggested that in comparing the forms or cross-sections of vessels particular attention be paid to the proportion of the diameter to the height, to the rate of change of this proportion, to the place of change of direction in this proportion, and to refer to the following definitions of the two dimensions :

*Height*: the distance from the base to a horizontal plane passing through the most distant part of the rim.

*Diameter*: the distance from any one point on the sides to any opposite point on the sides, measured on a plane at right angles to the height.

*Base*: the point of contact or a plane of contact of the body with a horizontal surface.

Types. *Body*: These are so varied, depending on relative height and diameter of the cross-section, that an analysis is too cumbersome to be of service to general reference.

- Neck* : 1. Expanding.
- 2. Cylindrical.
- 3. Contracting.
- 4. Combinations.

*Lip*: A part of the neck or body recognizable by a suddenly increasing diameter of neck or body, that continues increasing to the rim.

*Foot*: 1. Continuous.

- (A) Expanding.
- (B) Cylindrical.
- (C) Contracting.
- (D) Combinations.

*Feet*: 2. Not continuous.

Differentiated by

- (A) Number.
- (B) Angle with the horizontal.
  - (a) Expanding upward.
  - (b) Perpendicular.
  - (c) Contracting upward.

*Handles*. Types.

Differentiated by

- 1. Number.
- 2. Position on the vessel.
  - (A) Body.
  - (B) Neck.
  - (C) Foot.
  - (D) Combinations.
- 3. Form.
  - (A) Continuous with body or neck.
  - (B) Not continuous with body or neck.
    - (a) With constant direction.
    - (b) With varying direction.
    - (c) With reentry upon vessel.
  - (A') Round.
  - (B') Flat.
  - (C') Coiled.

#### ARTICLES IN STONE

##### CHIPPED STONE

###### I. Knives and Projectile Points.

Larger = 5 cm. (2 inches) or more in length.

Smaller = less than 5 cm. (2 inches) in length.

Types.

###### 1. Without stem.

- (A) Without secondary chipping (= flakes).
- (B) With secondary chipping.
  - (a) Pointed.

- (a') At one end.
- Base concave.
- Base straight.
- Base convex.
- Sides convex.
- One side convex, one side straight.

- (b') At both ends.

- (b) Ends convex.
- (c) More or less circular.

2. With stem.

- (A) Stem expanding from base — with or without barbing.

- (a) Base concave.
- (b) Base straight.
- (c) Base convex.

- (B) Stem with sides parallel — with or without barbing.

- (a) Base concave.
- (b) Base straight.
- (c) Base convex.

- (C) Stem contracting from base — with or without barbing.

- (a) Base concave.
- (b) Base straight.
- (c) Base convex.

Note 1.—The proportion of the length of the base to its breadth should be observed.

Note 2.—The notches in barbed specimens may be vertical, horizontal, or with varying diameter.

Note 3.—The angles formed by the faces (i. e., "bevel") should be observed.

## II. *Scrapers.*

### Types.

1. With one or more scraping edges.
2. Without or with notch (including circular).

### III. *Perforators.*

#### Types differentiated by

1. Cross-section.
  - (A) Round.
  - (B) Quadrangular or irregular.
2. Stem.
  - (A) Without stem.
  - (B) With stem.

- (a) Stem expanding gradually.
- (b) Stem expanding suddenly.

#### IV. Hammerstones.

Types.

- 1. Spheroidal.
- 2. Discoidal.       $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ "Pitted."} \\ (b) \text{ Not "pitted."} \end{array} \right.$
- 3. Elongated.       $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ Grooved.} \\ (b) \text{ Not grooved.} \end{array} \right.$

Note 1. — Practical or ornamental serration may be applied to many forms.

Note 2. — Combinations of the types may appear in one specimen and any type may be infinitely varied by individual caprice.

#### GROUND STONE

##### I. Problematical forms.

- 1. Laminæ (i. e., flat "spuds," "gorgets," and pendants).

Types.

- (A) Spade-shaped.
- (B) Ovate.
  - (a) Sides concave (not common).
  - (b) Sides straight.
  - (c) Sides convex.
- (C) Leaf-shaped.
- (D) Spear-shaped.
- (E) Rectangular.
  - (a) Sides concave.
  - (b) Sides straight.
  - (c) Sides convex.
- (F) Shield-shaped.
- (G) Pendants.
  - (a) Celt-shaped.
  - (b) Rectangular.
  - (c) Oval or circular.

##### 2. Resemblances to known forms.

- (A) Animal-shaped stones.
- (B) Boat-shaped stones.
- (C) Bar-shaped stones.
  - (a) Longer, resembling true "bars."
  - (b) Shorter, "ridged" or "expanded gorgets."
- (D) Spool-shaped stones.
- (E) Pick-shaped stones.

- (F) Plummet-shaped stones.
- (G) Geometrical forms.
  - (a) Spheres.
  - (b) Hemispheres.
  - (c) Crescents.
  - (d) Cones.
- 3. Perforated stones with wings.
  - (A) Wings with constant rate of change of width.
    - (a) Wings expanding from perforation.
    - (b) Wings with sides parallel.
    - (c) Wings contracting from perforation.
  - (B) Wings with varying rate of change of width.
- II. Tubes and tube-shaped stones.
- III. Beads.
- IV. Pitted stones other than hammerstones.

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